provided, that nothing contained in this section shall prevent any creditor of the husband from attaching the same, or restraining the payment by injunction, if the deposit was made in fraud of his creditors.

- P. G. L., (1888,) art. 45, sec. 12. 1894, ch. 326. 1898, ch. 457.
- 12. Any married woman may, at whatever age she may be, relinquish her dower in any real estate by the joint deed of herself and husband, or by her separate deed, and in like manner any husband may relinquish his interest in the real estate of his wife by joint or separate deed.

1896, ch. 243. 1898, ch. 457.

13. Where any married man or married woman is a lunatic or insane, and has been so found upon inquisition, and the said finding remains in force, or where any married man or married woman has been absent or unheard of for seven years, the husband or wife of such lunatic or insane or absent person may grant and convey by his or her separate deed, whether the same be absolute or by way of lease or mortgage, as fully as if he or she was unmarried, any real estate which he or she may have acquired since the finding of such inquisition or since the beginning of such absence.

P. G. L., (1889,) art 45, sec. 17. 1898, ch. 457.

14. No husband shall be liable in any manner for any debts of his wife contracted, or for any claims or demands of any kind against her, arising prior to marriage, but she and her property shall remain liable therefor, in the same manner as if the marriage had not taken place.

Davis, ex'r, v. Carroll, 71 Md., 571.

Ibid. sec. 18. Ibid.

15. Proceedings at law or in equity, according to the nature of such debts, claims or demands, may be taken against such married woman, notwithstanding her coverture in her married name, joining her husband therein as defendant; but no judgment or decree shall pass against the husband or his estate, but such judgment or decree shall be passed against the wife only; and it shall operate only upon her estate held and owned by her prior or subsequent to said marriage.